

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT		25X1
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. To date, training material has only been issued and used on defense against atomic and chemical weapons. Bacteriological weapons have not been referred to, except in propaganda, and it is probable that their immediate use would be met by normal epidemic preventative measures.
2. Atomic Warfare Training
Training is based on the following data:
 - a. Types of weapons: Atomic weapons may be met with in two forms - atomic bombs or explosives and radioactive material in dust, gas or liquid form.
 - b. Characteristics of the bombs: The bomb explodes with a bright red flash and a noise resembling a much amplified peal of thunder, followed by a fire ball rising over the point of detonation. Heat of several million degrees is generated, which may cause metal to melt at 2,000 m distance. A shock wave, emanating from the explosion, travels 1,000 m in two seconds, 2,000 m in five seconds, and 3,000 m in eight seconds.
 - c. Effects: The flash can cause permanent blindness to anyone standing within a 2 km radius of the explosion, even with closed eyes. Radioactive rays, measured in Röntgeneinheiten, generated by the explosion, are lethal in doses of the order of 100 - 200 units. Their maximum generations is reached 10 - 15 seconds after the explosion, when at a radius of 1,000 m density reaches 400 - 500 units. Concentrations of radioactivity remain in contaminated areas for several days.
 - d. Defensive measures:
 - (1) Ray effects may be reduced by the following screens:

14 cm packed earth	to 50%
6 cm steel	to 20%
100 cm packed earth	to 1%
60 cm concrete	to 1%
40 cm wood	to 25%
100 cm packed snow	to 25%

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC	X			OSI EV	X
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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- (2) Presence of mind coupled with effective training may save injury and life by troops assuming a defensive position as soon as a bomb explodes. In a dugout shelter should be sought at the wall nearest to the explosion to avoid oblique rays and shock waves from an air burst. In the open, and where no natural cover is offered, troops should throw themselves face down with their feet in the direction of the explosion. In static operations every effort should be made to construct deep shelters for troops and all equipment. Gas protective clothing should be donned as soon as possible.
- (3) After the explosion radiations will be diffused by airborne dust. This must be washed off as soon as possible. Troops must clean themselves, their clothing and their weapons with as much water as possible until a dosimeter test shows them free of radio active material. Decontamination center should be established consisting of two compounds, one for troops, the other for their equipment and clothing. In these centers troops first clean their weapons and their uniforms in the equipment compound, assisted and advised by medical and engineer personnel, and then go unclothed to the troop compound where they bath, preferably under showers. The staff of these centers permanently wear their anti-gas equipment together with heavy rubber knee boots and rubber gloves.
- (4) No special protective clothing, or dosimeters, have so far been issued.
- (5) All casualties resulting from nuclear weapons are to be evacuated as soon as possible to division. No treatment is to be attempted below division. All casualties are to be handled only by personnel wearing protective clothing.

3. Plotting a Contaminated Area

The contaminated area around the detonation point of a bomb, or any area contaminated by radioactive material, is plotted by a plotting group of three vehicles - a tank, an armored car wearing protective clothing and equipped with dosimeters. The group approaches the area in the order: truck, armored car, tank, until dosimeters show 0.1 Röntgeneinheit. The truck then moves around the fringe of the concentration, keeping station on the density of 0.1 Röntgeneinheit, marking this perimeter with metal yellow flags. The other two vehicles head into the concentration until dosimeters register five Röntgeneinheiten, then the armored car plots the borders of this density in the same way as the truck, marking the perimeter with red metal flags. The tank then carries on along to plot the borders of the concentration at a density of 100 Röntgeneinheiten, marking the perimeter with pairs of red and yellow flags.

4. Chemical Warfare Defense Training

Pamphlets exist to enable officers to give lectures on the characteristics of Phosgene, Diphosgene, Adamsite, Clovestan (Chlorcyan?), Tabun, Mustard gas, and defensive measures against them.

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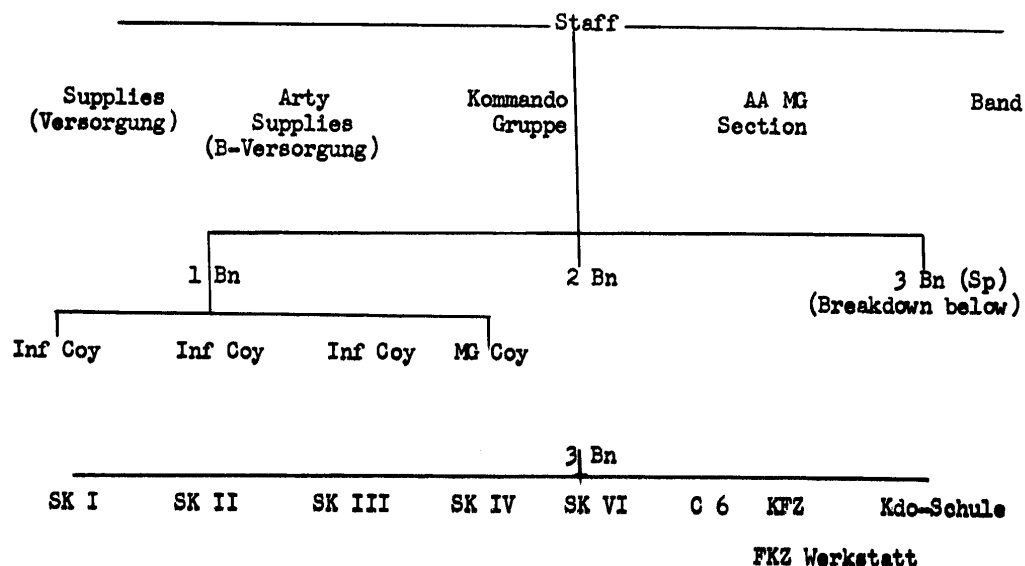
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Breakdown of an Infantry Regiment

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Key: SK I - Reconnaissance (Aufklärungskompanie)
 SK II - Signals (Nachrichten)
 SK III - Engineers (Pioniere)
 SK IV - A/Tk (Panzerjäger)
 SK VI - Heavy mortars (Schwere Granatwerfer)
 C 6 - SPs (selbstfahrlafetten)
 KFZ - MT (Kraftfahrzeugkomp)

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